The main developmental schemes implemented during X Plan period were Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY), Integrated Handloom Training Project, Marketing Promotion Programme, Mill Gate Price Scheme, Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme, Weavers' Welfare Scheme and Handloom Export Scheme, Integrated Handloom Cluster Development scheme (IHCD), Mahatama Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojna, Health Insurance Scheme, etc.

The Government of India had also introduced a non-plan Rebate scheme w.e.f. 01.04.2006 for a period of three years. Assistance under the scheme is given entirely by the Central Government. The main objective of the scheme is to provide marketing support to the National level Handloom Organizations/agencies, State level organizations by way of reimbursement of 10% rebate on sale of handloom cloth generated by them during the approved festivals, through their emporia and other sales outlets and or by organizing/participating in special fairs, exhibitions, participating in National/Special Handloom Expos, District Level events etc. This would supplement their ongoing marketing efforts hereby creating scope for keeping the production cycle alive and sustain thereby the existing employment of handloom weavers.

Protection policy for handloom sector

4582. SHRISYED AZEEZ PASHA; Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to .state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any specific plan for implementation of protection policy for the handloom sector, which included production of 11 varieties of cloth reserved for the handloom sector, against the invasion of powerioomS; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) and (b) The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 was enacted with a view to protect the interests of the handloom weavers in the country from the encroachment of the Powerloom and Mill sector on their livelihood. Under the Act, protection to the handloom sector was extended by way of reserving certain

textile articles with certain technical specifications for exclusive production by handlooms vide Notification No. S.O. 557(E) dated 26.7.96 as amended vide S.O. 408(E) dated 2.6.99 and 405(E) dated 25.4.2000. These articles are:

1) Saree: made of cotton or silk with extra warp and/or extra weft design in border and/or heading and/or body including buttas containing in any coloured or grey or bleached yarn or zari or any other metallic/metalised yarn or has a solid coloured woven border. Tie and dye saree, warp wise and/or weft wise made out of cotton or silk or art silk in any combination thereof irrespective of count of yarn or dimensions with or without extra warp or extra weft solid woven border.

2.) Dhoti: made out of cotton or silk in any combination thereof woven with extra warp and/or extra weft design using more than 16 dents inclu-sive of selvedge in the border including solid coloured woven border and/or extra weft heading irrespective of count and dimensions.

3) Towel, Gamcha and Angawastaram: woven in plain, mat, twill, honeycomb, huckaback or a combination of these weaves with border or heading which is also jointly characterized by cotton or blends of cotton with any other fibre; and has different dimensions and may be white or coloured; and may contain decorative design when produced on jacquard.

4) Lungi: made out of cotton or art silk or in any combination thereof having a width of 110 cms. or above and 64 ends per inch and above and woven in check and/or stripe design using coloured yarn to form check and/or stripe pattern.

5) Khes, Bedsheet, Bedcover, Counterpane, Furnishing (including tapestry, upholstery): What ever they called in different parts of country, including double cloth and tie & dye, made out of cotton or art silk or in any combination thereof, woven with design pattern on multi-treadle loom and/or with dobby and/or jacquards upto 200 hooks in case of pure cotton warp and up to 400 hooks in case of combination of cotton & art silk warp, irrespective of count and dimensions.

6) Jamakkalam Durry or Durret: made out of cotton or art silk or wool or jute or in any combination thereof using coarse count of single yarn or plies of resultant count having up to 24 ends/inch, woven with plain weave or twill weave or in combination of both twill and plain weave in any dimension.

7) Dress Material: including Mashru cloth and yarn tie & die cloth, made out of cotton or silk (including spun silk) or art silk or in any combination thereof woven with extra weft design in the border and/or body irrespective of count and dimensions.

8) Barrack Blankets, Kambal or Kamblies: (a) Barrack Blankets made of wool of average 34 micron or coarser, with fibrous surface, produced by milling and raising; and includes barrack blankets made by using hand spun or mill spun woollen yarn from natural grey or black wool or its combination and produced in any size and in any weave.

(b) Kambal or kamblies means a thick fibric made of wool of average 34 micronor coarser, with fibrous surface, produced by milling and raising; and includes kambal or kamblies made by using hand spun or mill spun, worsted, woollen yarn or its combination in plain, stripe or check design.

9) Shaw!, Loi, Muffler, Pankhi etc.: shawls woven, with extra weft designs, using woollen or worsted or pashmina or pure silk yarn or cotton yarn and/or its combination or blends with other fibers i.e. natural and/or manmade/synthetic fibre thereof with dobby/jacquard design effect up to 400 hooks; using any type of woollen, worsted or pashmina or pure silk yarn or cotton yarn and/or in combination thereof; it is woven with any count or yarn; it is woven in any length, width and weight; and is com monly known by that name.

10) Woollen Tweed: is a piece of fabric woven by 100% pure woollen yarn for making coats, jackets and dress materials and is also jointly characterized by the check or stripe design irrespective of dimensions; and it is produced in 3/1 twill weave.

11) Chaddar, Mekhala/Phanek: is used for covering lower and/or upper part of the body and is manufactured from cotton or silk or art silk or in any combination thereof woven in plain/twill weave with check or stripe design irrespective of count and dimensions and is characterized by a border and/or cross border with extra warp and/or extra weft design.

In order to implement the Act effectively, targets are fixed for inspection of power loom units and mills under annual action plan. Whenever any violation is detected suitable action is initiated under the provisions of the Act. The physical achievements on power loom inspections during the last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Physical progress	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	Targets for Powerloom Inspections	1,82,280	1,91,387	2,00,949
2.	No. of Powerlooms Inspected	1,88,588	2,14,062	2,00,952
3.	No. of FIRs. Lodged	10	33	35
4.	Convictions	7	10	9

Funds earmarked for Mulberry plantation

4583. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRA SEKHAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of funds earmarked by the Central Silk Board for the development and improvement of Mulberry plantation in Karnataka during the last three years, ending 31st March, 2007, year-wise, and the extent to which the funds remained unutilised; and

(b) the details of the plan, if any, formulated for the next three years, for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) Central Silk Board does into formally earmark funds for particular State. Allocations are made based on the projects received from the States, their viability and the funds available for various schemes. Based on the proposals received from the Karnataka State, during the last three years *i.e.,* 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07, CSB has released/spent Rs. 825.38 lakhs, Rs. 1,112.43 lakhs, and Rs. 1,283.09 lakhs, respectively towards implementation of various Schemes/ components under the Catalytic Development Programme.

Karnataka State has utilized the entire funds released by CSB under Catalytic Development Programme during the years 2004-05 and 2005-06. However, the State is yet to furnish the Utilization Certificates for the funds released during the last year of Tenth Plan (2006-07).

(b) The Catalytic Development Programme is proposed to be continued in XI Plan with certain modifications. The components under CDP are beneficial for both existing and new farmers for practicing sericulture. The State department has to identify existing as well as new farmers and offer